VASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1868.

Business Notice.

OUR FATAL INDIAN POLICY.

We doubt indeed if in anything else the American people have learned so little that has been rendered available in practical life as from their intercourse with the Indian races of this continent. With unimportant exceptions, we have maintained a connous warfare with the tribes, always pleading that we are the aggressors and greatly in the wrong; and when we have conquered the savages, we have set to work in good earnest effort to put them in position to fight us again at the earliest practicable moment. The truth is, our relations to the tribes exhibit on our part a total want of appreciation of their and our circumstances and the states of mind of the two races. We commenced by recognising them, in the first place, as nationalities. We did all we could to dignify and exalt them-to infuse into their councils an idea of their legal rights as a people-rights which they could not comprehend and which we have never in reality recognised in our intercourse with them. We received them as coequal inhabitants of the same country with us, treated them as such, have despatched to them diplomatic agents, concluded with them formal treaties of alliance and friendship, and have entered into large obligations to pay them annuities. Starting, as we did, with the absurd idea that they were our equals what followed in the way of treaties was all quite natural and inevitable. But, in truth, we have only a theory of equality-a mere form of recognition as such of the two races. When we have needed their lands, we have taken them, rendering them compensation in money, which was sure to demoralize them and put them in the way of rapid decline and death. When we found it necessary to remove them from their old homes, the work was put into the hands of parties who did it by contract; thus lifting up and putting away whole nations of people who were declared to be our equals.

The Indian tribes never were entitled to the con sideration which has been bestowed upon them. They never had any right to occupy a country which they could not subdue and bring into fields of production. Their occupations never suggested to themselves the rights of real property. They are a people who know nothing of such things, and their wandering habits utterly disqualify them to be landed proprietors. We gave them all they had by treating them as the lawful owners of the soil, purchasing it from them, and paying them in a currency they knew nothing of, and which they could use only as a means of their own swift destruction. The moral condition of the tribes would be infinitely better if they had never received money from the white race. With us who know how to use it, who employ it in great enterprises, who build roads, churches, and school-houses with it, who appropriate it to purposes of universal improvement, in the development of the arts and the sciences, it is a powerful instrument of good. In the hands of savages, who use it only to procure liquor and to feed the passions of their people, money is a curse which has carried off an infinite number of them, and which has generated nearly all the frightful border wars that we have inherited from our Indian policy.

We have never been able to get rid of the Utopian schemes of philanthropists yet frightfully prevalent in the United States, of civilizing the Indian tribes. We commenced this work when the latter were the dominant people of the continent, numbering millions, more than two hundred years ago, and we have pursued it till we have scarcely more than three hundred thousand of them left, and these incommenced our process of Indian civilization. How long will it require to bring our people to a correct appreciation of these facts? Are we philanthropic? Then let us adjust our relations to the tribes on some principle which shall elevate, not degrade them. Do we expect to promote their welfare and to render easy their rapid descent to annihilation? Then let us regard them as they really are, wholly dependent upon our benevolence, and not recognise them before the law, in any sense, as our equals. Why should we put money into their hands? They are savages and know nothing of its proper uses. Money has never failed to pave the way for their quick decline-their certain demoralization. Why, then, should they be intrusted with its employment? Money is a medium of civilization-an in strument of infinite power when wisely wielded; but, like a magazine, it should be intrusted only to those who know what it is and how it should be

tulation has been, and is, crowding so rapidly the great interior of the continent that our ave become literally circumvented. Their grounds are being traversed every day by and emigrant. This state of things has given the Indians the alarm; and the high duty is upon the government of raising the standrepublic in every part of the Indian country. [Indeed, the necessity has become apparent that we shall no longer have an Indian country It belongs to the white race. The great progress of precaution has been taken that there shall be a full our people from the Atlantic West and from the East is closing in over the savage tribes, who are hereafter to live, as well as they can, under the immediate surveillance of, and in subjection to, our the hands of her people. frontiersmen. This is no hardship. It is no unjust invasion of the rights of the tribes. They have no rights. They were created and placed here in the wise economy of the Almighty, to be driven back and finally exterminated. This work it is for themselves to perform. The condition upon which they are permitted to live is that they shall cultivate and subdue the earth. Those who do so have uc difficulty in getting along; those who refuse to do so never did, and never will, subsist in prosperity, or never did, and never will, subsist in prosperity, or indeed subsist at all, when brought into contact with the Herald a liberal patronage. It is edited by Charles the "tillers of the soil." the "tillers of the soil."

For a long period of time it has required nearly all the forces of the War Department to check the cvils engendered by the intercourse of the other de-

partments with the tribes. The sentimental phianthropist who is filled with visions of Indian civilization supplies the poor, degraded wretches with guns and ammunition. Thus armed and be decked with feathers, they are prepared to fight for another treaty, increased annuities, and other weap ons by which to degrade themselves and plunder our border settlements. These people we treat as proprietors the owners of the soil. What is the soil to an Indian?

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

Elections will be held during the month of Augus in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, and North Carolina. In Missouri the election is fo members of Congress, of the legislature, and for county officers ; in Kentucky, for a Clerk of Appeals ; in Arkansas, for members of Congress, and of the State legislature; in Texas, for two State officers, and in North Carolina, for governor, members of the legislature, and a member of Congress in the eighth district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Clingman to the Senate. Upon the legislature about to be elected will devolve the duty of electing a senator to succeed the Hon. David S. Reid whose term will expire on the 3d of March next, and also of filling the unexpired term of Judge Biggs, now filled by appointment of the governor. In Arkansas, a senator is to be elected to succeed Judge Sebastian. In Texas, a senator is also to be chosen to succeed Judge Henderson, deceased. In all the States mentioned except North Carolina, the election will be held on Monday next, the second of August; in North Carolina, on the Thursday following, the 5th An election also takes place in Kansas on Monday next, upon the acceptance or rejection by the people of Kansas of the land proposition embraced in the bill passed by Congress for its admission into the Union as a State.

In all of the States in which elections are about t be held, the prospects of Democratic success are flattering indeed. Arkansas will return democratic members to Congress as usual, and Texas will elect the democratic ticket almost, if not quite, without opposition. In Kentucky there can be no doubt of the success of the democratic candidate for Clerk of the Appeals Court. An animated canvass has prevailed during the whole campaign. Several members of Congress have addressed the people in mass meeting, while the persuasive voice of the Hon. John C Breckinridge is heard in defence of democratic principles and of the party to which he belongs. In another place we give a sketch of his remarks at Harrodsburg. Other appointments had been made for him, and he would continue to address the peo ple until the day of election.

In Missouri, owing to the transition state of its politics, the canvass is more confused, and the distent observer is unable to calculate with accuracy the probable result. Outside of the State, and within its borders to some extent, the greatest interest is concentrated upon the contest in the St. Louis district. Three candidates are in the field-democratic, American, and free-soil. Our information is that Barret's chances of election are very flattering, and that Blair will be defeated. Breckinridge, the American candidate, will not receive a very large vote. The canvass in St. Louis is exceedingly warm, and political meetings are the order of the day, and night also Senator Polk addressed the people a few days since. and Senator Green would also speak according to

The contest for governor of North Carolina is be ween Judge Ellis, the regular nominee of the demo eratic party, and McRae, a bolting democrat, run ning as an independent candidate, and, in the ab sence of any other candidate, receiving the support of the opposition. Running on the obsolete idea of a distribution of the public lands, he has sought to disorganize the party. The only effect has been to place himself beyond the pale of that organization, and to bring upon himself the unanimous denunciation of the democratic press. In North Carolina disorganizers are treated by the democracy as deserters, and immediately driven into the ranks of the opposition. By pursuing this stern and unyielding has continued to grow in strength and numbers until it has become the ruling party in the State. Mr. McRae will be beaten some twenty or thirty thousand votes. The opposition is completely disorganized, and as a consequence many additions to the ranks of the democracy have been made from the members of the old whig party. Among the recent accessions, we may mention the name of Henry W. Miller, esq., of Raleigh, for a long time the very head of the whig party in North Carolins. He is recognised by all as an able and eloquent man, and he has already done good service for the party to which he has attached nimself. He has participated actively in the present canvass, having addressed several mass meet ings during the past two months. The legislature will doubtless be democratic, securing the election of two democratic senators. Col. W. W. Avery is the democratic candidate for Congress in Clingman's district, with a certainty of success.

The election in Kansas, as we have already mentioned, is upon the acceptance or rejection by the people of that Territory of the proposition embraced in the bill passed by Congress for its admission into the Union as a State-or, in other words, the question submitted is whether Kansas shall come into the Union now, or wait until she shall have the ratio of representation required for one member of the House of Representatives. This question the peaple interested will decide for themselves, and every and fair expression of opinion thereon. No concern is felt as to the character of the decision. The Kansas question has been localized, and is already in

The usual letter of our New York correspondent will be found on the first page of this morning's Union.

THE CHICAGO HERALD

This is the title of a very neat daily paper, published at Chicago, the first number of which reached us yesterday. The National Union having deserted the cause it was established to promote and defend, and which has now ceased to exist, the friends of the democratic party N. Pine, esq.; and the nun of much usefulness. We wish it much success, and take the liberty of recommending It to the attention of all who may desire to have a paper from Chicago. The de-mocracy of Illinois should give it a liberal support.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Arrival of the Moses Taylor .- Two Weeks Later f om California.

New York, July 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, with the San Francisco mails and passengers of the 5th inst., arrived here this forenoon. She has about \$1,200,000 in gold on freight, and two hundred

ot be obtained.

Three hundred persons were injured by the recent ex-

Three hundred persons were injured by the recent explosion of fireworks in London.

It is rumored that the Panama route will alternate with Suez in carrying the Australian mail. It is also rumored that orders have been sent to the French flect in the China seas to despatch two ships to the R3 sea.

Spain has sent her threatened remonstrance to the British government for the recent insults at Cuba.

It is rumored that the Turkish troops have had three conflicts with the Montenegrins and finally drove them to the mountains Turkey promises ample satisfaction for the Jeddah massacre. Other Tarkish outrages against the Christians are reported. The Mussulmen were driving the Christians from Candia.

Advices from India say that the rebels were in great force around Lucknow.

The U. S. steamer Powhatan left Hong Kong on the 12th of May for the North. The Germantown remained

The U. S. steamer Powhatan left Hong Kong on the 12th of May for the North. The Germantown remained at Hong Kong. The Minnesota, Mississippi and Antelope were in the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee.

The Disposition of the Utah Forces.

Leavenwerth, July 23, via Booneville, July 26, per United States express.—An express from Gen. Harney's headquarters at Cottonwood Springs, on the 14th instant, brings a copy of the general order, issued by Harney on July 12th, on the receipt of the instructions of General Scott, for the disposition of the Utah forces.

Colonel Monroe, with the fourth artillery and two companies of dragoons, will remain in the district of Platte.

Colonel May is ordered to take the post at Fort Kear

Two companies of the first cavalry, under Major Sedgwick, will repair at once to Fort Riley.
Six companies of the same command, under Colonel Sumner, will concentrate at Fort Kearney for service on

Pwo companies of the same regiment, now in Utah, Two companies of the same regiment, now in Utah, are ordered to go to Fort Riley.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnston is relieved from duty as inspector general of the Utah forces, and directed to take command at Fort Riley.

Surgeon Wright returns to St. Louis.

Major Brown, of the pay department, is stationed at

earney.

Assistant Surgeon Smith is assigned duty with the first avalry.

Assistant Surgeon Swift, with two companies of the

tonwood Springs.

Captain Simpson, of the topographical engineers, proceeds to Utah under the movements directed in "general order No. 17."

A detachment of recruits, about 300 strong, under

Major Backus, left Fort Leavenworth on the 21st instant

Later from Sait Lake.

St. Louis, July 26.—Our despatches from Leavenworth to the 23d inst., received by the steamer D. A. January, state that Mr. Livingston, an old trader on the plains, arrived the previous night from Salt Lake city with dates of June 30th. The army had marched from the capital for Cedar Valley, about forty miles below.

Brigham Young and the heads of the Mormon church had returned to the city, and the people are following them as exercise.

All was quiet in the Valley when Mr. Livingston left. Brigham Young professes to be anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, but insists that the jury shall con-

South America.

Bolivia is quite unsettled, and the government was in great dread of the return of Belzu. President Linares was very unpopular. He had banished many of the best citizens, and others were selling their estates and leaving

Advices from Carthagens announce the rejection of the

The Gulf and Isthmus.

The steamship line between Aspinwall and Hayana has been discontinued. Hereafter the steamers for New York will stop at Key West. The frigate Saranac would leave Panama on the 19th for San Juan. Fire at Mobile.

Monna, July 26.—A fire occurred last night, at mid-night, which destroyed tde Masonic Hall and Kellop's stables, St. Joseph street, and Thompson's saloon, Royal street, adjoining the new Custom-house. The loss was mostly insured. The intense heat damaged the front of

Markets.

New York, July 27.—Cotton is unsettled—sales of 1,000 bales. Quotations are nominal—Upland middling. 12.5-16. Flour is quiet—sales of 9,000 barrels; State, \$4 10 a \$4 15; Ohio, \$4 75 a \$4 90; southern, \$4 80 a \$4 95. Wheat is lower—sales of 50,000 bushels; southern red, \$1 30 a \$1 32; white, \$1 334; western red, \$105 a \$108. Com is quiet—sales of 18,000 bushels; western white, \$5 cents; southern white, \$1; yellow 94 cents. Pork is higher—mess, \$17 25 a \$17 35; prime, \$13 90 a 14. Lard is steady at 11½ a 11½ cents. Whiseer is quiet at 244 a 25 cents. Sugar is firm—Porto

THE BLAIR LIBELS ON COL. BENTON. TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

The persistent, malignant, and altogether gratuite and unprovoked mendacity of the elder Blair, und whose gray hairs Blair, junior, of St. Louis, takes refug

sengers of the 5th inst, carried here this forenous. She has about \$1,200,000 in gold on freight, and two hundred passengers.

The Frager river excitement continues unabated, and the reports of the richness of the diggings are almost fabulous. One letter writer says his first day a yield was \$700. Victoria is crowded with Americans, and hulding lots are held as high as \$20,000. The Hudson Bay Company are buying gold at \$15 per ounce.

The Indian had begun to molest the emigrants. A party of ten were attacked, and six of them were killed. The things had begun to molest the emigrants. A party of ten were attacked, and six of them were killed. The mining region would son be overrun, and an indiscriminate massacre would undoubtedly follow.

Fourteen steam and sailing vessels had left San Facriciaes since the 20th ult. for Frazer river.

The supreme court of California had decided the Sunday law to be unconstitutional, and the prosecutions under it were abandoned.

The Massachusetts firm of Bowen & Bro.'s warehouse, at Stockton, had been burned.

Business at San Francisco continued unusually active. Operations were large in provisions and other goods used by the miners.

Eastern flour has advanced \$1 per barrel; Haxall brought \$13.50.

On the Upper Columbia, in Oregon, the Indians were collecting in large numbers. The Oregon State election had resulted in a choice of the whole democratic ticket. The commander of the Pacific forces was hursying all the troops at this command to the seat of war, but their number and equipments were wretchedly inadequate.

The Europa at Halifax.

The Landon Times pronounces the Agamemon totally unift to lay the ocean calcule, and suggests the building of a ship for that special purpose if the Great Eastern cannot be obtained.

The hundred persons were injured by the recent explosion of frieworks in London. nto the grave.

Blair, senior, availed himself of his age, his intimac

in the house, his long association on terms of apparent friendship with Col. Benton, for an interview with the dying patriot, and re-mained long enough to waste many a respiration of that fleeting breath, and nearly to exhaust the little articulation that was left; and, going away, instead of locking in his breast, as a sacred thing, the solemn scene that he had been negmitted to witness. the solemn scene that he had been permitted to witness and taking to his heart the impressive and touching les sons it might have carried to the most obtuse of mortals sons it might have carried to the most obtuse of mortals, he went into the street with loose tongue to retail and pervert it. Yes; within ten minutes of the time that his back was turned to that death chamber, his garrulity and invention were at work at what he had seen and heard; and on the same day, through "his son"—F. P. Blair, junior—had the scene depicted with circumstantiality and detail, to give it more appearance of truth, to an anonymous letter-writer, and then shifting the burden to "an old and intimate friend from Missouri"—a very to "an old and intimate friend from Aissouri —a very matural and happily-conceived substitution, since the whole thing was intended specially for Missouri consumption—for "my son, and his Missouri concuss"—went on to supply the thoughts of his own inflamed and vindicitive passions for the words of patriotism and peace which his had really heard. Not content with that, he cited the sealest of Col. Parton formits for witnesset to his their members of Col. Penton's family for witnesses to his falsi fication of Col. Benton's words; not me alone, but anorma who had been with the dying man through all his illness and for a month alternating between the death bed of a father and the death bed of a son, was accustomed to catch the slightest whisper or call of each—not only me, but axorms, and beloved as only a daughter is beloved by a father, and that father as only a daughter is beloved by a father, and that father Benton, the Blairs cite for a witness regarding neither age, nor sex, nor condition, nor occasion; no scene too solemn for them to disregard; no confidence too sacred for them to violate; no sentiments of propriety, delicacy, or deceney restraining them, where a sellish aim is to be gained. In thus citing for witnesses these members of Col. Benton's family, the Blairs evidently counted on the probability that the piece might escape our attention altogether, or that the grief and anguish that would absorb our minds in the double bereavement we were suffering, and the preparations for the funerals, and the journey immediately to follow to St. Louis, that would occupy my time, would drive the matter from remembrance; or, finally, that reluctance to enter into occupy my time, would drive the matter from remem-brance; or, finally, that refuctance to enter into so painful a controversy, especially as the original piece was anonymous, would restrain me, and cause the wicked thing to be passed over till such time as it might be need-ed and triumphantly brought forward as undoubtedly true, since Mr. and Mrs. Jones were both mentioned as being present on the occasion, and by their silence had given it assent and countermace. ent and countenance. The libellers and death-bed defamers counted withou

their host. The piece came to my attention on Sunday the day after Col. Benton's decease, and was canvassed by Mr. Jacob, another son-in-law of the deceased, who, in the meantime, with his fafailty, had arrived from Kentucky the meantime, with bis fafaily, had arrived from Kentucky greatly to our relief and consolation, and by myself; and we agreed that it must necessarily, and leaving out of view our feelings of repugnance to the task, be authoritatively contradicted, as otherwise it would go into Col. Benton's history with apparently the highest sanction. Mr. Jacob believed that the denunciations imputed in the piece to Col. Benton's lips were not true, from the general tone and temper of the deceased's conversations with him and in his presence, and from some particular circumstances that he and his family were more been uttered, and also that in the terms of the piece itself I could prove its falsity. That, however, was not a possible nor a proper time for the contradiction; and I undertook to make it after my return from St. Louis, and in such time and manner as on reflection I should think most becoming. I did what I undertook, and I did it with deliberation and considerateness, without mentioning any name, or inculpating any person, or making it necessary for any one to reply, leaving the reader to suppose in fact that the imputed conversation was a misapprehension or mistake of the news reporter, only corrected by me (as was the fact) because my name was youched in prehension or mistake of the news reporter, only corrected by me (as was the fact) because my name was vouched in it for its truth. But the Blairs were not satisfied to have their purposes balked of a general appropriation of Col. Benton's name for their piebald politics, and its special use to "my son in his Missouri canvass," even in that mod-crate form of my correction to their falsehoods; and hence came from behind their riddled mask, acknowledged themselves to be the delinquents whom I had not named nor pointed to, and attempted to justify their crime, and drive me from the field, by a three-column letter "to the public," in which the younger man modestly introduces his diffident and unaccustomed sire—not used,

"nor scarce of age, To speak in public on the stage,"

as the real culprit, and to bear theuceforth the brunt.

I replied to that three column piece in a brief note on
the spot, (happening to be in New York when it appeared,) showing that both father and son were convicted
of falsehood by their own evidence in the outstart. After I returned to Washington, I made a more elaborate
reply, which has been published in Missouri. In this
last-mentioned letter I had occasion to refer to an earlier

12 5 - 16. Flour is quiet—sales of 9,000 barrels; State, \$4 10 a 4 15; Ohio, \$4 75 a 48 09; countern, \$4 80 a \$4 95. Wheat is lower—sales of 50,000 bushels; souther red, \$1 30 a \$1 32; white, \$1 334; western red, \$1 30 a \$1 32; white, \$1 334; western red, \$1 30 a \$1 32; white, \$1 334; western red, \$1 30 a \$1 32; white, \$1 32 5 a \$1 05; prime, \$13 90 a 14. Lard is steady at 11½ a 11½ cents. Pork is higher—mess, \$17 25 a \$1 75; prime, \$13 90 a 14. Lard is steady at 11½ a 11½ cents. Coffee is firm at 11½ a 11½ cents. Spirits of temperature of Blar, senior, in the character of tale-bearer and mischief-maker, and as the man whose malevolent disposition had produced that "estrangement" of which Col. Benton spoke in his addresses in St. Louis in 1856, as existing between him and the statesman whom he was the supporting for the presidency. I knew the fact from the lips of Col. Benton himself; not told to me one or whether \$2 a \$4 1. Cents. Rosin is heavy at \$1 \$2 ½. Rice is firm at 3 a \$1 20; white \$1 20 a \$1 40. Corn is firm; white, \$2 a \$4 c., yellow, \$8 a 90c. Whiskey is dull, at 26 a 27c. Provisions are dull and lower; Pacon \$4 a \$1 c. Cents for the seisure of the barque layrs, for being fitted out as a slaver. The Lyra was formerly owned in New York. Her master, Kinney, appears to have been ignorant of her true destination, not that which we have the subsequent that the barque was bound for the coast of Africa for any other than a lawful trading voyage. Captain Kinney has rendered all the vestanger in his power to the offichis of the government, in their thorough examination of the barque as bound for the coast of Africa for any other than a lawful trading voyage. Captain Kinney has rendered all the westanger in his power to the offichis of the government, in their thorough examination of the barque was bound for the coast of Africa for any other than a lawful trading voyage. Captain Kinney has rendered all the westanger in his power to the offichis of the government, in their thorough examination of the barque wi

With the younger F. P. Blair I never had much personal acquaintance; but from what I heard was disposed to think well of him; until his equivocal conduct in reference to the abolition and disunion convention at Pittsburgh in the spring of 1856, of which his father was President, and in which he was named as a delegate. When his reply to that use of his name was received in Washington, I toid Col. Benton my conviction that the younger was of the same kidney as the elder—tracherous; and that under whatever name or auspices he (Blair, jr.) might be elected, or not elected, he would betray the democratic party, betray the Benton himself. Col. Benton was annoyed at Blair jr.'s equivocation, and pronounced his reply not to be manly, nor up to the occasion; but he did not therefore turn Blair adrift, for his attachments, as everybody knows, were strong and not easily rooted out. Blair, jr., himself, however, by his conduct convinced Col. Benton of that taint in the man's character that I had jointed out. After the State election in Missouri was over in August, 1856, and Col. Benton, by permitting his name to be used for the governor-ship, had secured the election of Blair, junior, to Congress, as a democrat, and on the regular democratic ticket of Buchanan and Breckinsidge, the affairs of Col. Benton and the state of the presidential vote in November, he returned to St. Louismaking that arduous journey three times in a period of With the younger F. P. Blair I never had much peridential vote in November, he returned to St Louis-making that arduous journey three times in a period of about eleven weeks—to participate in the final prepara-tions for the election, and to perform his duty as a citizen at the polls. On his way out, he met at Lefayette, Indiana, F. P. Blair, junior, running away from St Louis, to ecope-to shirk—the very dates that he (Benton) was making a journey of two thousand miles (forth and back) to perform. Col. Benton told me of this when he returned to Washington,

penton told me of this when he returned to washington, and spoke of it as an unexampled recreasey, and in terms of indignation that I have seldom heard him use.

From all this, it will be a very proper conclusion, that I have not for some time had an exalted opinion of the characteristics of either of the Messia F. P. Blair. But, returning from a long absence, I had shaken hands with both ing from a long absence, I had shaken hands with both of them, in as august a presence as mere mortality ever showed at the gates of death, and under circumstances of peculiar solemnity. I should, therefore, never again have used the name of either one or the other of them in a disparaging way, but for the infamous piece which they caused to be put anonymously into the 'Tribune.' Nay, even under that provocation, and with entire certainty, both from internal evidence in the piece itself, and from circumstances that came unsought to my kno-ledge, that they were the guilty parties, I avoided, shown above, the use of their names, and any intima-tion that could have pointed, or called suspicion, to them. They presumed on that forbearance; and avowed themselves the authors of the first defamation, and aggravated it by additional calumnies and aspersions of the great name that they pretended to venerate. Even unde the provocation of that piece, I answered with a moderation the provocation of that piece, I answered with a moderation that surprised myself. To expose the falsity of what they had published originally, and how their own statements proved it; to draw attention to and disprove, and with some severity remark on, their new libels, I was obliged. But beyond that I did not go. Beyond that, I restrained the just indignation that arose in my breast, and withheld the castigation that was their just desert, and that I was well able to give them. A month has passed—six weeks have passed—without a syllable from them, either in defence or attack; and now, on the very eve of your election, and to the same cardinal point—"MY SON, AND UIS MISSOURI CANVASS"—and with the evident purpose that it should reach St. Louis, and do its dent purpose that it should reach St. Louis, and do its work, before an answer and the truth could follow it, comes the elder libeller and death-bed defamer, with another three columns of the "Tribune," not repeating but essentially altering, his old falsifications, (therebeonfessing their original falsity,) and adding still new calumnies and abuses. In the face of this last iniqui catomines and abuses. In the face of this fast iniqui-tous publication of the clder Blair, and of the circum stances in which it is produced, forbearance ceases llence, the character—the just and righteous character— of the preceding remarks, and hence the additional ex-riation that I now go on to apply to those conscious de-

linquents.

In the joint letter, before mentioned, of the Messrs. F P. Blair, in which Blair glius, M. C., so amiably an fifty introduces to the public the modest and retirin Blair pater, the latter offered the following paragraphs: "In proof of the first position, I give the following

extract of a biographical notice of him prepared by an intimate personal friend, which was subjected to Colone Benton's revision, bears the mark of it from his own pen, and which, in giving the private motives and reasons o his conduct (which could only be derived from himself, may be considered an autobiography. Now, here

"In the Presidential election of November, 1856, Col Benton supported Mr. Buchanan in opposition to his son-in-law, Col. Fremont. The reason assigned by him was a confidence that Mr. Buchanan, if elected, would restore a confidence that Mr. Buchanan, it elected, would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the apprehension that the success of Col. Fremont would engender sectional parties fatal to the permanence of the Union. He soon after saw occasion to change both opinions, and although in retirement, he evaluately opposed the valuatistration of Buchan-an, and inclined to unite with the opposition that presented itself in

the republican party."

This citation by Blair, whether true or false, had nothing to do with what I had written or said, nor was in any way pertinent to what was called a "reply" to me. But it opened to me a new view, since become entirely distinct, of the purpose of Blair senior's visit to Col. Benton of the 6th April, and his perversion of it. I refrained, however, in my rejoinder to that letter, to take notice of the above-quoted passage from it. In his new publication, therefore, (New York Tribune, 23d July, 1858.) Blair senior has reproduced the matter in this modified and, in some respects, more positive and de-, and, in some respects, mere positive and de

"When he died, Col. Benton, like Clay and Jack submitted to his revision and sent to the press by him just before his fatal illness, he says that he had supported Mr. Buchanan against his own son-in-law, Col. Fremon and assigns as the reason a confidence that 'Mr. Buchan an, if elected, would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the apprehension that the success of Col. Fremont would engender sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but he adds that soon after he had occasion to change both opinions."

As I have never written a line, nor published, either in

As I have never written a line, nor published, either in writing or in print, or by word of mouth, a syllable about the opinions of Col. Benton, either of the present or any other administration, I might, with that for a reason, pass over this part of Blair's letter. But after it is thus twice repeated professedly in answer, and certainly in a spirit of defiance to me, and with circumstantiality and positiveness, and over a proper name, not now to take notice of it would seem in the public argrethension either to assent to it or to shun it. I do neither. I pronounce it, both in the form in which it is first presented by Blair and in its second modified and reduced shape, to be, in all its intendments, an absolute falschood, and the spurious so-called "biography" to have been gotten up in the same party interest in general, and family interest (the F. P. Blair family) in particular, as Blair's subsequent defamation of Col. Benton's death bed; and the latter to be part and parcel of the plan embraced in the former; and both a preconcerted plot to take possession for base uses, and in the moment of his departure hence, of the name and fame of the great man whose voice Blair well says, is potent from the grave as when its trumpet tones could ring through the continent.

whose voice Biair well says, is potent from the grave as when its trumpet tones could ring through the continent.

I have not heretofore said anything, and do not now say anything, of the abstract question of Col. Benton's "opinions" about any person, any party, or any measure. To make, and draw me into, a side issue of that sort, is a To make, and draw me into, a side issue of that sort, is a part of Blair's tactics to escape a direct confronting and confounding of himself with his direct falsehoods. What I say, touching the above extracts from Blair's letters, is, that no "biography" or sketch of Col. Benton's life, in which was contained the passages that Blair emphasizes, either in the amplitude of his first quotation or the reduced proportions to which he has brought them in his second letter, was to which he has brought them in his second letter, was ever machined or approved, either tacilly or directly, or was ever "sent to the press" by Gol. Benton; that, on the contrary, the spurious and deformed thing was absolutely and in the most emphatic manner possible regulated and contenued by him, and never saw the light in print, or with the asseveration that Blair makes with reference to it till it was entire contained. or with the asseveration that Blair makes with reference to it, till it was quite certain that the last breath was gone—that the voice that had once indignantly demounced the thing would be raised no more on earth. I speak what I know, citizens of Missouri. I speak what I have the proofs of. I speak what neither of the Blairs nor any one else will dare publicly to contradict. And I repeat, that no paper containing the lines that Blair, in the quotations above, puts his marks of emphasia upon, was approved of by Col. Benton, at any time, or in any manner, either directly or inferentially, or its publication authorized or agreed to by him, or made with his knowledge. Moreover, that Col. Benton specially repudiated the whole piece, and, by strong inference, those special lines. He wrote with his own hand, getting out of his bed for the purpose, only about one month before his death, and when he was infering the agonies of a thousand deaths—he wrote with his own hand an entire substitute for the cariculare that had been prepared for him in the Blair interest. That substitute does not contain any such matter as that which the Blairs, in the hardthood of their mendacity and desperation of their

cause, falsely assert to have been approved, adopted, and

"sent to the press' by the dead whom they mailing.

That substitute will soon be made public in connexion with a new edition of Colonel Benton's "Thirty Years View."

Mr. Blair, senior, in his last letter, after stating the time of my arrival in Washington, and that "it was in good time and fortunate circumstances for the administration." was on to say.

tration," goes on to say : "In taking possession of Col. Benton's sick room b [Jones] became a very convenient exponent to suit his Benton's] views to the necessities of the administration. But probabilities must be concerted to give countenance to favorable reports. It was arranged that Presid at Buchman and his Piemier shall sit by the death-bed."

and his Penner shell sit by the death-bed.

"Arranged" by whom t you vilifier; defamer of death-beds; detractor and libeller of the dead; disregarder of the proprieties, decencies, and even sanctities of life; of the delicacy and consideration that from everything that is supposed to carry the heart of a man belongs to the tender sex. Arranged by whom, Mr. Blair, senior t your three intimations in those lines are falschoods of the blackest. If they concerned only me, do not flatter yourself that they would provoke me even so much as once to put to paper your infamous name. But they reflect upon the dead; they concern the truth both in respect to the dead and the living; and are a part of your plot, of selfishness and vindictiveness; and it is therefore incumbent on me to notice, contradict, and disprove them.

As for my "taking possessom," as Blair has it, "of Col. Benton's sick room, "it is quite certain that I had not "possession" of it at the time Blair was there. Luckily, however, for truth and decency, I was present, and very

Benton's sick room, 'it is quite certain that I had not "possession" of it at the time Blair was there. Luckity, however, for truth and decency, I was present, and very close too, and heard and saw all—the work that I was engaged in, at the bidding and by the dictation of the deceased, being stopped fill Blair's "leaning over the dying bed" was put an end to. Probably It will not be uninteresting to Col. Benton's friends, and it shows one of the striking traits of his character—quick apprehension and conclusion—to know the circumstances of my first presence in that sick room. I had been absent nearly eleven months, and did not know of Col. Benton's illness till the last day of my journey home, when I was told on beard the Potomac atcamer. It was known by my family and by Colonel Benton, that I was on my way home, for the steamer at 'New York had brought information that I had sailed from Aspinwall via Havana, but it was not known whether from Havana I would take the New Orleans or Charleston route, and so it was uncertain that I had sailed from Aspinwall wa Havana, but it was not known whether from Havana I would take the New Orleans or Charleston route, and so it was uncertain within a week of what day I might arrive. I got out of the omnibus which brought me from the landing at the river, and walked to the house, entered it without ringing or any other announcement, and had gone to the third story before I s.et any one, and before I supposed that it was known that I was in the house. Col. Benton, however, whose sick room was on the second floor, had heard and recognised my footsteps, and I had scarcely reached the apartments above when my little daughter ran to me that her grandfather wanted to see me. Warned by my wife not to betray too much emotion at the change which I should perceive, I immediately descended to the sick room. After the most affectionate reception and salutation that my honored father-in-law had ever gratified me with, (and he was always overkind,) he told me at once, "I am glad you are come; I have a great deal of work to do, and I wish you to be ready to help me to-morrow morning." I replied that I was ready then, but wished to wait on the President and the Secretary of State that same evening to inform them of my arrival. "Yes," said he, "that's right; report yourself promptly. I shall sleep to-night, and be fresh for work in the morning."

And this brings me properly to what Blair's malevolent intimations make necessary for me, in truth and justice, to say of the interviews which Col. Benton had, nevious

intimations make necessary for me, in truth and justice to say of the interviews which Col. Benton had, previous to his death, with the President and with Gen. Cass. As I had stated was my intention, I called, on the evening of my arrival, (Fuesday, 29th March.) at the President's house, and afterwards at the residence of Gen. Cass. I saw the President, but remained only long enough to exchange salutations and answer an inquiry as to Col. Benton's health, and the customary questions of courtesy about my voyage home. Gen. Cass I did not see; he had already retired when I reacked his house.

Two days after, Col. Benton asked me if I had seen the President and Secretary of State. I replied according to the fact as above stated. "I wish you to go again; to take in person my card to each of them; before long I wish to see them."

In the following days, he inquired of me once or twice if I had performed that errand. I had not; and told him his death, with the President and with Gen. Cass. A

if the following days, he inquired of me once of two if I had performed that errand. I had not; and told him that opportunity had not yet served for me to leave the house so long. Finally, on Sunday morning, (4th of April,) he told me it would do as well to enclose his cards, which he would endorse with his hand to the persons April,) he told me it would do as well to enclose his cards, which he would endorse with his hand to the persons they were intended for; and, against remonstrance, he arose (with assistance) from his bed, and seated himself at his table—and for the last time that he ever occupied chair—and endorsed a card each to the President and to Gen. Cass. With the card for the Secretary of State, to Gen. Cass. With the card for the Secretary of State, he directed me to send a note requesting him, if his health permitted, to call on him, as he (Benton) was too ill to go out. I wrote the note according to the directions given; I read it over to Colonel Benton, and by his desire signed it, and sent it, with the endorsed card, to its destination. According to the request, Gen. Cass came to the house that afternoon, and had an interview of some duration with Col. Benton. I was not present, and am not aware that any one was, unless the nurse in an adjoining room. The interview was no way secret, however; the doors were open, and any one of the family was entirely at liberty to have gone in, if it had not been more respectful to the two venerable men to refrain. Col. Benton spoke to me afterwards of the meeting as having given him much pleasure.

given him much pleasure.

The card endorsed by Col. Benton for the President I did not send that day, and it got mistaid; so, on the following day, I sent an unendorsed card—Col. Benton's printed name—no more. (The endorsed card has since been found and is interesting, as the last thing that Col. Benton wrote at his table, and nearly the last of his own hand.) During the following days Col. Benton spoke two or three times of his purpose to see the President, and that he would indicate the time when. On Friday morning (9th April, the day before the decease,) Col. Benton said, I wish to see the President this evening, and a note sent to him to that purpose. I took pen and paper, as I supposed he wished me to write. "No, said he, don't you mind; Sarah [his third daughter, Mrs. Jacob] will attend to that." That lady did attend to it. Mr. Buchanas came to the house that evening; there was an affecting reunion of the two old associates, and a conversation that befitted the persons, the time, the place, and occasion. There was a third person (not the writer of this) present, and by desire. Twelve hours afterward one of the actors in that memorable evening had passed through the valley and shadow of death, and taken the robes of immortality that are the sequence of a laborious, useful, and upright life, and a resigned and pious death.

By this narrative of facts any one who feels interested its.

pious death.

By this narrative of facts any one who feels interested in the matter may know how, and how only, "it was arranged" that "the President and his Premier should sit by the sick bed;" and how malignantly false is Blair's intimation, and insulting to the memory of the man who, as every one knows, and no one better than Blair, never allowed things to be "arranged" for him; if, indeed, it were possible that any except the two F. P's (filius et poter) should be base enough to attempt such a crime on one in the article of death.

Col. Jacob Hall, whom Blair, senior, refers to because he

crime on one in the article of death.

Col. Jacob Hall, whom Blair, senior, refers to because he was the only "old and intimate Missouri friend" of Col. Benton that had a conversation with him in the last week of his life, and consequently was able to stamp the falsity of Blair's anonymous letter in the Tribune, is quite able to take care of his own affairs; and the public will be able to judge whether "a mail contractor through the uninhabited parts of the country—who ex-plores the wilderness, makes roads, builds bridges, an will be able to judge whether "a mail contractor through the uninhabited parts of the country—who explores the wilderness, makes roads, builds bridges, and pushes forward settlement, collivation, and civilization is not more worthy of regard than the man who for thirty years fattened on government jobs in Washington and black mail, even if the latter did not have, by his own showing, the brand of falsehood on his brow. But, as this letter is addressed to the people of Missouri, and Col. Hall is of that State, it is fitting that I should say what I know of Col. Benton's regards for the man, and estimation of his characteristics. One or two days siter my return here, Col. Benton caused a note to be sent to Col. Hall requesting him to come to the house, for a confidential interview. After Col. Hall was gone, I returned to Col. Benton's room, and he asked me, "Jones, do you know Hall—Jacob Hall!" I replied that I did, very well. "I am glad of it. He is a noble soul; a noble-hearted man, every way faithful and reliable; one of the few whom you can implicitly trust; I want you to be friends. He is a noble hearted, disinterested man;" and more to the same effect. No man whom Col. Benton ever knew, or who knew him, but would be moved and gratified at such a testimonial from his dying lips. And I think it just to Col. Hall to navrate this to the people of Missouri—alike fellow citizens or his and of the illustrious departed. the people of Missouri—alike fellow citizens of his and the illustrious departed.

I have not yet done with the two shameless men wh have forced this painful duty on me. I close here for the present, in order that their well-laid plot to get their piece circulated in Missouri, and have its effect in belaif of "my son and his comean," before an answer could reach it, shall not altogether succeed; and that, if it be only for a single day before the vote, the citizens of St Lenis